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PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Suspect Brought to Light in
Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—What
is thought to be the bubonic plague, ac-
cording to Health Officer O'Brien, has
been discovered in Chinatown. One
Chinaman living at 1004 Dupont street
succumbed to the disease late last
night. Immediately after his death
was reported to Chief of Police Sullivan
the Chief detailed all of the avail-
able officers to exclude the whites from
Chinatown. Strict orders were also
given to police officers to carefully
guard the various streets leading to
the Chinese quarter to prevent all Chi-
nese from leaving.

By these means the head of the Po-
lice Department, as well as the health
authorities, hope to prevent any spread
of the disease.

That the plague existed in the Chi-
nese quarter was kept a secret until
late last night, when the Chinese la-
borer died suddenly under suspicious
circumstances.

A police officer, suspecting that he
was a victim of the disease, at once no-
tified Health Officer O'Brien. Dr.
O'Brien examined the body and came
to the conclusion that the officer's sus-
picions were correct. He ordered a
strict quarantine of the house, after
which he promptly telephoned to Chief
Sullivan.

The health authorities are satisfied
that they will succeed in wiping out
the plague before it can claim another
victim. A strict quarantine will be es-
tablished today and every precaution
will be taken to prevent a spread of the
disease.

The lodging-house where the unfor-
tunate Chinese succumbed to the ef-
fects of the so-called plague will be
thoroughly fumigated this morning
and the occupants will not be allowed
outside.

Realizing the necessity for prompt
action in preventing the disease from
spreading, Chief Sullivan intends, if
the gravity of the situation requires it,
to detail every member of the depart-
ment to guard the entrances to Chi-
natown and prevent the Mongolians from
leaving.

CHARGES OF PETTIGREW

Debate in Which They
Appeared.

SHARP ATTACK ON HAWAII

Exact Text of the Speech Which Re-
vealed Carter as a Foe of
Hawaii.

Following are extracts from the
Congressional Record covering the Ha-
waiian debate in which Senator Pettigrew
participated:

The President pro tempore. The
Senator from South Dakota presents an
amendment, which will be read.

The Secretary. Insert as a new sec-
tion the following:

"Sec. 10½. That all contracts made
since August 12, 1898, by which per-
sons are held for service for a definite
term, are hereby declared null and
void and terminated, and no law shall
be passed to enforce said contracts in
any way; and it shall be the duty of
the United States marshal to at once
notify such persons so held of the ter-
mination of their contracts."

Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. President, since
the annexation of those islands by the
United States there have been imported
from China and Japan 30,000 con-
tract laborers. The terms of the con-
tracts may be for three or for ten
years. Those made in Japan can last
for ten years. Those made in Hawaii
can only be for a term of five years.
The old contracts were for terms of
three years. I have no means of ascer-
taining the terms of these contracts;
but immediately upon the annexation
of the islands the sugar planters, who
have controlled all that country and
who produced the revolution which
caused its annexation to the United
States, began at once the importation
of large numbers of contract laborers.

Under the law of Hawaii they were
required to import 10 per cent of Euro-
peans or white people along with their
Asiatic importations. They therefore
sent agents to Europe, and they did
import 300 people from Austria, who
were held as slaves, whipped and im-
prisoned by their taskmasters if they
refused to carry out these slave con-
tracts. However, after this experi-
ment, they finally abandoned the im-
portation of Europeans and have con-
fined their attention exclusively to the
importation of slave labor from Asia.

As I said, since the flag of the United
States was raised over those islands
30,000 of these slave laborers have been
imported.

Mr. Hale. And are there now?

Mr. Pettigrew. And are there now.
When a case was brought in the courts
of Hawaii in which the parties were
convicted to imprisonment until they
should go back to the service to which
they had been assigned, this supreme
court that has been boasted of so much
decided that the Constitution of the
United States did not go with the flag
and that therefore these convictions
and sentences to imprisonment were
good and should hold; that these con-
tracts for services were not penal but
civil contracts, and that under them a
man could be imprisoned for life if he
did not willingly return to the service
which he had abandoned.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut. That it
was a civil remedy.

Mr. Pettigrew. Yes, sir; that it was
a civil remedy. I propose now to ask
to have the Secretary read the follow-
ing clippings, one from the Hawaiian
Star and the other from the Pacific Ad-
vertiser, showing the ships and the
number of contract laborers that have
been imported, and then I will show
what kind of service this is that they
have been imposing in that country.

The President pro tempore. The
Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the clippings.

Mr. Pettigrew. According to these
statements, up to the 31st of December
last 30,000 Asiatics have been imported
to these islands as contract or slave
laborers, and they are still there. I
understand that very many more have
been imported during the months of
January and February, and that they
are importing them at about the rate
of 3,000 a month. When these emi-
grants reach Honolulu they are dis-
tributed from that point throughout
the plantations of the islands; they
are assigned by the companies who im-
port them to the different planters
with whom they have made contracts.
Under these contracts, if the laborer
refuses to toll he is arrested, and if he
refuses to go back to service he is sen-
tenced to imprisonment and confined
at hard labor until he will consent to
return to the service. He is fined for
the cost of his arrest, and that is dock-
ed from his pay. There is a system of
docking if a laborer is too slow to
suit his taskmaster. It is the custom
upon plantations to whip the laborers,
to knock them down, pound them with
clubs, and to abuse them in almost any
manner that suits the whim or pleas-
ure of the overseer.

Mr. Gallinger. Will the Senator from
South Dakota permit a question?

Mr. Pettigrew. I will.

Mr. Gallinger. I am very much in-
terested in this phase of the Hawaiian
matter, and unless I am converted to
the contrary I shall vote for the Sen-
ator's amendment.

(Continued on Page 5.)

LADYSMITH RESCUED FROM THE BURGHERS

General Buller Wins a Substantial
Victory.

BOERS MASSING TO DEFEND THE CITY OF BLOEMFONTEIN

Reported Unsettling of Dutch Colonists at the
Cape—How Victory Affects London—
The Natal Situation.

LONDON, March 1, 9 a. m.—It is of-
ficially announced that Ladysmith has
been relieved.

LONDON, March 1, 9:52 a. m.—The
War Office has received the following
dispatch from General Buller:

Lyttelton's Headquarters, March 1,
9:05, morning.—General Dundonald
with the Natal Carbineers and a com-
posite regiment entered Ladysmith last
night.

"The country between here and
Ladysmith is reported clear of the
enemy. I am moving on Neitvoort."

LONDON, March 1, 4:19 a. m.—Gen-
eral Buller's distinct success in storm-
ing Pieters Hill brings the rescue of
Ladysmith near, but the War Office in-
dicates late last evening that an im-
mediate announcement of relief need
not be expected. The going to and fro
at midnight of officials and messengers
suggested that important news had
been received. If this were the case
Lord Lansdowne obviously desired to
step on it before taking the public into
his confidence.

As his message reveals, General Bul-
ler's successful attack came after the
hard fighting of Friday, and it was im-
provised and its execution begun dur-
ing the armistice of Sunday. In pro-
posing the armistice the British com-
mander stipulated that both sides
should be free to move, but that neither
should do any shooting. He was
therefore within his privileges in im-
mediately beginning to transfer his
troops.

General Buller's tidings come
weighted with a long list of casualties.
His losses in the four attempts to get
General White out aggregate 4,000.

Ladysmith is in desperate straits.
Charles Williams, the military expert,
says he learns on very high authority
—presumably that of Lord Wolseley—
that "General White's force is almost
at its last gasp."

The water of Klip River is not avail-
able for drinking, and to boil it is im-
possible, because of the scarcity of fuel.
It is thick with putrid animal matter.
Tea made of it has a suspended fiber,
something like beef tea. It is caused
by the sewage from the Boer camps.

Mr. Williams adds that when news
like this passes under the thumb of the
censor it more than offsets whatever
jolly news may be heliographed from
Ladysmith.

There is no authoritative indication
yet of what Lord Roberts will do next.
It seems likely that a branch railway
will be built across the veldt to lessen
the difficulties of transportation. Colonel
Giroud, who built the Soudan
railway, is with Lord Roberts. The
strain on the western railway is seen
from the fact that the population of
Kimberley, two weeks after the relief,
continues on reduced rations. Lord
Roberts' troops thus far have been on-
ly partially fed.

It is quite clear to the technical
heads that those who talk of an im-
mediate and rapid advance far into the
Free State do not realize the transport
conditions. The Boers, as it now ap-
pears, have built a railway from Har-
rismith to Kroonstadt to facilitate the
movement of their troops between Natal
and the Free State.

Mafeking was holding out on Febru-
ary 16. At that time the Boers were
showing unusual activity and firing in-
flamable shells.

The Boers who hold positions south
of the Orange River have been weak-
ened.

Lieutenant Barentzen, writing on be-
half of himself and of other Scandina-
vian prisoners, affirms that there are
no mercenaries in the Boer army and
no volunteers who receive a penny for
their services.

Gibson Bowles, Conservative mem-
ber of Parliament for Kings Lynn, who
was much struck by the statement of
Cecil Rhodes the other day, that the
profits of the De Beers Company last
year were 2,000,000 pounds sterling,
and that there are diamonds in Kim-
berley now valued at 167,000 pounds
sterling, intends to suggest to Mr. Bal-
four, First Lord of the Treasury, that
the reserved property be distributed
among the troops as salvage, or at
least be applied to the relief of the wid-
ows and orphans of the fallen.

The Joy of Britain.

LONDON, March 2, 4:10 a. m.—Po-
litions feel that they are living in the
presence of momentous events. There
does of patriotic excitement are what
the country. Even the
dullest soul must have been stirred by
the emotions of yesterday, and Lon-

don's 6,000,000 were raised to a high
pitch of patriotic exultation.

It was a wonderful sight. Old men
have nothing in memory with which to
compare the day. Some likened it to
Lucknow; others talked of the fall of
Sebastopol. It was a time of singular
abandon. The usual conventions of so-
ciety ceased to control, and every one
knew everybody else, all joining in
smiles or howlings, as their disposi-
tions moved them.

Lord Lansdowne chose the psychol-
ogical moment to announce estimates
exceeding 61,000,000 pounds sterling,
and rather startled the public by un-
folding the programme of the War
Office to send out, in addition to the
3,000 troops now afloat, 56,000 fresh
soldiers.

Lord Roberts will ultimately have a
force of a quarter of a million. An or-
der has reached Woolwich for the con-
struction of 224 new guns, of from 3-
pounders to 12-inch guns. Of these 140
are to be naval guns. Already 25,000
workmen are employed at the arsenal,
and 3000 more will be engaged. The
decisions to send out more troops and
to increase the home armament meet
with universal approval. The Boers
seem to have got quite away from
around Ladysmith without losing a
gun or their baggage.

Vaa Reenans Pass is only about
twenty miles from Ladysmith. The
enemy had artillery in action Tuesday,
and they probably utilized both rail-
roads in retreating, sending the heavy
pieces to Pretoria and the lighter ones
into the Free State.

Dr. Leyds says that General Joubert
is assembling 50,000 men at Weinberg,
seventy miles northeast of Bloemfont-
ein. Colonel Albrecht, according to a
dispatch from Paardeberg, affirms that
the Boers have 75,000 men left.

Whether Lord Roberts is at Bloem-
fontein now or not, he doubtless soon
will be dating his dispatches there and
using the town as his advanced base.

Lord Kitchener's mission is to com-
bine the forces under General Clement
and General Gatacre and to advance
along the line of the railroad to
Bloemfontein. The railway will sim-
ply immensely the perplexities of
transport.

The conditions at Ladysmith, some of
which were explained by Charles Wil-
liams and cabled to the United States,
are now better understood, as the mili-
tary authorities no longer retain their
special information. It appears that
since the middle of January the horses
have been half-starved and altogether
too weak either to drag guns or carry
cavalrymen. Hence the impossibility
of dashing out.

The Great Losses.

LONDON, March 2.—Yesterday was
General Buller's day. Lord Dundonald
reached Ladysmith on Tuesday night
and yesterday Sir Redvers himself en-
tered the city and reported that the
country around it was clear except for
a small rear guard of Boers on Sur-
prise Hill. This great British success
occurred on the one hundred and forty-
first day of the war and the one hun-
dred and eighteenth day of the siege.
It was accomplished only after four
previous attempts to fight the way
from the banks of the Tugela had fail-
ed. The siege and relief of the city
have cost the British no less than 6-
12 men in General White's and Gen-
eral Buller's forces, made up as follows:
Killed, 1,466; wounded, 3,785; missing,
1,568, died from disease, 513. The bat-
tle of the 27th and seizure of the back-
bone of the mass of hills between Co-
tenso and Ladysmith really relieved the
city. The main relieving force has
descended the northern slope of the
Pieters range of hills as far as Nel-
shoortje. The Boers only left a weak
rear guard in the portion where the
lines to the Free State and the Trans-
vaal part. If possible Lord Dundonald,
who is already on the move, will cut
the line to the north at the junction
which the Boers' temporary railway
behind Bulwana and Lonards Kop
makes with the main line. If he does
this he may capture some of the Boers'
big guns.

From the meager accounts received
seems the siege was raised none too
soon, as the garrison was in grievous
straits. General Buller reports that
they subsisted upon half a pound of
food a day per man, supplemented by
horse and mule flesh, and that a long
period of rest will be required before
General White's soldiers are again fit
for the field. The relief of Ladysmith

(Continued on Page 2.)

J. O. CARTER IS THE MAN

He Supplied Pettigrew's
Ammunition.

CULLOM BILL IN SENATE

W. N. A's Interesting Letter on the
Affairs of Hawaii at the
Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The
debate in the Senate during the last
week, on the Hawaiian bill, shows
again some of the curious aspects of
Congressional ways. During the hours
devoted to the debate on the Hawaiian,
as well as upon other questions, there
were often not more than twenty Sen-
ators present. The work required in
the committee rooms, the consulta-
tions, the time occupied in meeting
visiting constituents, draws the ma-
jority out of the Senate chamber and
leaves the debate to empty benches.

The questions asked of Senator Cul-
lom, who has the bill for Hawaii in
charge, show that those who ask
them have had no time to carefully
study the bill. Much time is occupied
in giving information which is fully
set out in the reports, which have not
been read by the Senators, for want of
time.

During the debate on Friday last a
group of Senators gathered in the mid-
dle aisle and all talked at once, as if
at an old woman's tea party. The rule
requires that if a Senator is speaking
and another Senator desires to ask
him a question, a certain form must
be observed. The person interrupting
must ask the presiding officer of the
Senate if the person who has the floor
will permit an interruption. If the
one who has the floor yields, then the
presiding officer formally announces
this to the person who interrupts, who
then asks his question. When the de-
bate is calm this etiquette is strictly
followed, but when there is an excite-
ment the rules go to the dogs at once,
and the presiding officer is left to
hammer his desk.

Few Senators have taken an active
part in the debate on the Hawaiian
bill. Senator Tillman of South Caro-
lina has, however, closely watched it
and has created several storm centers
in the discussion. While he denounces
the government of the Islands as an
oligarchy, his real object in sharing in
the debate has been to annoy the Re-
publicans. This he has done by com-
menting on the property qualification
for those who are to vote for Senators
in the Territorial Legislature. He has
repeatedly taunted the Republican
Senators with inconsistency in provid-
ing a property qualification in Hawaii
and in refusing it in the South, where
the negro resides. He has constantly
sought to draw the Senate into a de-
bate on the subject, and in his decla-
mation has shrieked and howled and
shaken his fist at the Republicans. The
Republicans have avoided any debate
relative to the negro, but have ex-
pressed a willingness to do so at the proper
time.

Unfortunately, perhaps, Senator Wol-
cott interrupted Senator Morgan, who
was discussing the bill, and read sta-
tistics showing that the negro vote of
South Carolina had been suppressed.
Tillman jumped up and attempted an
explanation, but Senator Morgan re-
fused to yield. The following day,
when the bill came up, Tillman made
an explanation regarding the South
Carolina vote, and with insulting lan-
guage, refused to allow Senator Morgan
to ask him a question. He taunted
and derided the Republican Senators,
and offered as an amendment to the
bill the provision of the South Caro-
lina law which permits any colored man
to vote, if he is possessed of property
of the value of \$300. He frankly de-
clared that his sympathies were with
the few Americans in Hawaii who de-
sired a property qualification. But his
chief object in the debate was to put
the Republicans in a hole and force
them to acknowledge that there ought
to be a property qualification in the
Southern States. The Senators from
the South do not follow Tillman. At
the same time they are not displeased
with his harangues.

It became evident after the debate
had continued for several days that the
property qualification would be stricken
out. Several Senators said private-
ly, and they expressed the general sen-
timent, that "the property qualifica-
tion ought to remain," but that their
constituents would not approve of it.
By a vote being taken on this provi-
sion, thirty-nine Senators voted
against this qualification, and only
one Senator, Platt of Connecticut, vot-
ed to retain it.

When one of the Senators was asked
if he would provide no property qualifi-
cations for voters in Porto Rico and
in the Philippines, he replied that they
would not be allowed to become Ameri-
can citizens as the Hawaiians have
been allowed citizenship; that the
popular theory seemed to be that the
natives of the new possessions should
not be allowed to obtain American citi-
zenship but if they did, they should
not be placed under property qualifi-
cations.

As the debate continued, and Sena-
tors became more familiar with the
subject there was a disposition to re-
strict the power of the Territorial Leg-

islature, so as to avoid the mischief
which would arise from the dominance
of anti-American, or native votes.

On Monday Senator Morgan said in
the debate: "The manner in which
this bill has been mummicked and
chewed up here this morning, by the
consent of the chairman of the Com-
mission (Mr. Cullom) satisfies me that
I have no longer any particular inter-
est in it, or that I have any particular
knowledge of its provisions. We put
in amendments here without the
slightest consideration of the facts on
which they are based."

All of this does not indicate un-
friendlyness on the part of the major-
ity of the Senators. But every public
man has a living suspicion that in all
measures before Congress there is
something dark in the woodpile, and
nothing can be taken for granted.
Those who are unfriendly to the Doie
government, and denounce it here,
have cast a suspicion, in Congress, up-
on all Americans in Hawaii, and as
one member of the House says "made
rule in Hawaii only to alternate be-
tween two sets of rascals."

On Tuesday, the 27th, Senator Allen
of Nebraska, who has been absent for
ten days, began to ask questions about
the bill, the answers to which are fully
set forth in the committee's report.
Mr. Allen said he had not the time to
read up on the subject, and consumed
the time of the Senate in asking for in-
formation, which had been in his
hands for several weeks. So the Sen-
ate, "out of courtesy," deferred voting
on the bill, and another delay followed.

Senator Pettigrew began, Tuesday,
his attack on the Hawaiian community.
His effort was to exhibit that com-
munity as wicked, cruel and selfish.
His proof of this was in the enforce-
ment of the penal contract labor laws.
Several reports made by Mr. Wray
Taylor, showing ill treatment of labor-
ers, he quoted in full. The decision of
the Supreme Court, sustaining the Mas-
ters and Servants Act, was quoted at
length and the courts, as well as the
people of Hawaii were bitterly de-
nounced.

Senator Pettigrew stated that he had
received Mr. Taylor's report, "from
Joseph O. Carter who is one of the most
capable citizens of that country." The
Senator then read an article from the
Hawaiian Independent, which had been
sent to him, he said, "by Mr. Joseph
O. Carter, whose character is above re-
proach, who is one of the few exceed-
ingly able men of high character who
descended from missionary stock in
these Islands. Most of them are a
tough lot." This article in the Inde-
pendent abuses the government for per-
mitting the Galicians to be imprisoned.
It appears in the Congressional Record
of February 27th. Mr. Carter seems to
have sent to the Senator a report by
Wray Taylor in 1897, and also a deci-
sion of the Supreme Court in 1899, af-
firming the validity of the penal con-
tract law. The Senator has placed the
report and the decision side by side,
so that the Court appears to directly
affirm the imprisonment of the Gal-
icians. The obvious object of this
speech was to discredit the Hawaiian
judiciary, and the Hawaiian government
and community. Senators Tillman and
Pettigrew appeared to be the cham-
pions of those "Americans" here who
are trying to make the Senate believe
that the Americans in Hawaii as a class
are a "tough lot," as Pettigrew calls
them, and ought not to be entrusted
with power. Mr. J. O. Carter has ren-
dered them assistance in carefully fur-
nishing them with material for de-
nouncing the planters as slave drivers.
Pure malice could not suggest a bet-
ter way of discrediting the judiciary
and community of Hawaii. Mr. Carter
knew that Pettigrew was an unscrup-
ulous enemy of Hawaiian interests,
and was allied with the sugar beet men,
and that when he furnished Pettigrew
with "facts," it was certain that they
would be used to convey false impres-
sions. So Pettigrew tried to make the
Senate believe that the judiciary of Ha-
waii had approved of the cruel treat-
ment of the Galicians, if they were so
treated.

Senators are really friendly to Ha-
waii. But the bill for its government
is more or less complicated. It has
been repeatedly stated in the debate,
that the Commissioners who examined
the matter found that Hawaii has been
well governed for many years, and that
the correct policy was to maintain that
government as it is. This preservation
of the existing system involved some
novel legislation by Congress. But
behind Congress is the average senti-
ment of the people, and that sentiment
is conservative. It is opposed to any
property qualification. It would not
favor it in the Philippines or on Porto
Rico.

Moreover the Republicans are handi-
capped. Whatever individual opinions
are, the average sentiment is against
placing any property qualification on
the backs of the South. They might
consent to a high educational qualifi-
cation, but Democracy in America is
not ready for more than that.

In the closing discussion on Thurs-
day, March 1st, Senator Clark of
Wyoming presented an amendment,
providing for the payment out of the
Crown lands of \$250,000 to Liliuoka-
lani. He stated that she had no legal
rights to that amount or any other, but
he claimed that a great nation should
act with justice towards her. Several
Senators refused to support this
amendment, because it might be con-
strued into an admission of a valid
claim for the Crown lands. Senator
Pettigrew advocated it, and reviewed
the events of the overthrow. He insist-
ed that the United States had acquired
by the annexation of Hawaii, a worth-
less and mongrel people. Senator
Charles reported that if such was the
fact, no money should be paid out to
the Ex-Queen, for such worthless trash.
Senator Clark's amendment was laid
on the table. At 4 o'clock the bill as
amended was voted on, and it was
passed.

(Continued on Page 4.)

LADYSMITH RESCUED FROM THE BURGHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

is the greatest British success gained in the war and is of immense importance to him from every point of view. Not only are they rid of a great enemy, but they have added 8,000 troops and a number of batteries to their field force. But probably the Boers are seriously discouraged, as the prize to capture which they risked everything has been snatched from their grasp at the last moment. The result of Ladysmith also enables the British to begin a scientific scheme of campaign in their advance on Pretoria through the Free State, which the beleaguering of the city and Kimberley prevented. The knowledge of this plan, in all probability, had much to do with the Boers giving up the siege. This confirmed a telegram from Brussels published in Berlin which was inspired by Transvaal agents to the effect that General Joubert will choose the neighborhood of Windburg, seventy miles northwest of Bloemfontein, as the first line of defense and will concentrate there the nucleus of an army of 60,000 men. The territorial conditions at Windburg resemble those at Ladysmith and offer a possibility of long resistance. Should the British arrive by the beginning of the week, Bloemfontein will be evacuated without serious resistance. The Boers are already active between Roberts and Bloemfontein. In fact, the Morning Post's correspondent says that at the time Cronje's surrender was being consummated an action was about to begin, but Lord Roberts delayed it. The Boers are said to number 7,000 to the eastward of Paardeburg. Another force is reported to be to the southwest toward DeKil's Drift. There is a rumor toward London that Lord Roberts' cavalry had reached Bloemfontein, but no confirmation has been received.

Boers Confront Roberts.

LONDON, March 3, 4 15 a. m.—Lord Roberts, at Oostfontein, six or eight miles east of Paardeburg, faces the reformed Boer army, from five to six thousand strong. This may be merely a corps of observation, ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving reinforcements from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and from other points. Whatever the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with it. As a heavy rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving, this will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers.

Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the last advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much farther.

The Boers, presumably, will use this delay for all it is worth, pulling their resources together. Dr. Leyds gives out the opinion that the British entry of Bloemfontein is daily expected, as Commandants De Wet and Delarey had been instructed to retard the advance of Lord Roberts only until the concentration under Joubert had been accomplished.

No adequate explanation is yet made of the 50,000 reinforcements that are being prepared for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest either that the Cape Dutch have become more restive or that the imperial Government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the allied republics.

The Admiralty board has telegraphed to the Cape commandant an expression of admiration and thanks on the part of the lords of the Admiralty to the marines and bluejackets engaged in the war for the splendid manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service and added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion.

Brabant's Advance.

DORDRECHT, Cape Colony, March 4.—General Brabant's Colonial division after a night march is now attacking the Boers in a strong position at La Bouschaghe Nek, on the road from Dordrecht to Jamestown. The engagement is proceeding with great vigor and the Boers are gradually retreating before the British shell fire from three positions. A heavy rifle fire is being exchanged where the British are engaging the Boers on the right flank. So far the Boers have had no big guns in action.

Evening.—General Brabant's advance today was most satisfactory. After marching and bivouacking over night the force reached the strongly entrenched positions which they occupied and now hold the Boers being on the opposite bank. The British will remain tonight in the captured positions although the Boers brought two guns into action and made determined efforts to retake them. The British losses are six killed and eighteen wounded.

DORDRECHT, March 5 (evening).—General Brabant with the Colonial Division has scored a complete victory. The Boers are in full retreat with their guns and wagons, and are being pursued.

Mafeking to be Relieved.

CAPE TOWN, March 5.—A strong force of British, including the Kimberley Light Horse, is marching northward from Kimberley. It is expected the crossing of the Vaal river will be disputed at Fouriesburg, where the railway bridge has been wrecked.

LONDON, March 6, 10 a. m.—The British force on the northward march from Kimberley consists of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 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GENERAL WHITE.

e Defender of Laity



and also the ammunition were abandoned. The difficulty was in dismounting the gun.

Natal Situation.

LONDON, March 5 (Afternoon Service).—The Natal situation turns to Natal. It is reported that General Buller has pushed forward a force along the Tugela line of railroad toward the Tugela Pass using the railroad for communications. It appears that the Boers intend to take up a strong position in the Tugela Pass, although it is likely that General Buller will attempt to force these for the present. His plans, however, are kept almost as secret as those of Lord Roberts.

While waiting for the important developments which are daily expected to occur in the Free State rumors of peace recur. The second edition of the Times today contains a dispatch from Cape Town which says there is a crying need for an explicit statement by the British Ministry that nothing short of annexation is intended in "order to dampen the mischievous agitation that is going on under the pretext of a demand for peace."

Another list of the casualties sustained by General Buller's forces from February 14 to February 27 shows:

Killed 123, wounded 573, missing 5. Of these the losses of the Inniskillins were as follows: Killed, 54, wounded 162, missing 22. Dublin Fusiliers Killed 15, wounded 37, missing 18. Connaught Rangers Killed, 19, wounded 105, missing 8. Royal Irish Fusiliers Killed, 11, wounded 63, missing 21. Scots Fusiliers Killed, 18, wounded 68, missing none.

With the list of casualties issued Monday this makes the total cost to the rank and file in the final relief of Ladysmith 1859 men.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

News of the War Condensed for Quick Reading.

Many women reported to be good shots are among the Boer prisoners arriving at Cape Town.

Surgeon Treves cables from Ladysmith that there are 800 cases of typhoid fever in that town.

In Montreal students tore down the British flag and erected the tricolor of France on the office of La Patrie.

Captain Hugo de Bathe, husband of Mrs. Langtry, is dangerously ill in the British military hospital at Cape Town.

A dispatch from Oostfontein via London says "General Joubert is reported to be in supreme command of the Boer forces here."

Sir Alfred Milner has declared martial law in the districts of Barksia, Kenhardt, Britstown and Barkley West, says a Cape Town dispatch.

Correspondent Parslow of the London Daily Chronicle reported to have been accidentally killed on Nov. 2 at Mafeking, was murdered by Lieutenant Murcheson of the British artillery.

The latter was court-martialed.

At Vancouver the news of the relief of Ladysmith brought on an immense demonstration. Bells were rung, cannon fired and the crowds paraded the streets until morning.

The next day business was practically suspended and banquets and joyful meetings attested the feelings of the people.

Pope Leo, replying to congratulations on his birthday, deplored the war and concluded with expressing his keen desire that blood would cease to flow in South Africa.

"where two peoples, although brothers, are slaughtering one another," and hoped they would soon meet and embrace in the kiss of peace.

Children's Worst Foe

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foe of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms' work. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them.

Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

A determined attempt is being made by certain firms to smuggle Oriental freight through the quarantine to the other islands. Several cases of Chinese goods were stopped on the Inter-Island wharf yesterday by the Board of Health.

clerks and the shippers used every endeavor to have them pass the goods but they were obdurate to all argument.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

THE "HARVARD."

We make our reputation on this make of SHOES. The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES when exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists, 50c and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

HAWAII FOR SURE.

The Cable Must Come by This Route.

A bill has been introduced into Congress for the laying of a telegraphic cable from the United States to the Philippines on a route starting from the Washington coast and running along the Aleutian coast out to the tip of the Aleutian Islands, thence to Russian territory, thence to Japan, and finally to our own possessions again.

We have hitherto considered this plan, and have stated what seem to be insuperable objections to it. It is a round about route, on which the cable would be exposed to the greatest possible dangers from anchors, ocean currents and what not. In time of peace, for commercial purposes, the operation of the cable would be slow. And in time of war our use of it to communicate with our own possessions would be dependent upon the pleasure of alien and possibly hostile powers, and it could be exposed at numerous points to cutting by belligerents or by pirates.

Happily, at the same time with the introduction of this ill-conceived measure, the survey vessel Nerco has arrived from her cruise across the Pacific. The report of her commander is not yet made known, but there is little doubt that it will show the entire feasibility of laying a cable across the Pacific by way of Hawaii and Guam directly to the Philippines without touching upon any other than United States soil. Such a cable will be free from the objections noted against the other route. It will be safer, and quicker of operation in time of peace, and in time of war it will be far more easily protected from hostile attack, and will provide this country with exclusive communication, under its own flag, with all its possessions in the Pacific. That is the kind of cable that is wanted.

It is to be observed that the advocates of the hybrid northern route concede the necessity of a cable to Hawaii, and propose that one be laid separately from the one across or around the Pacific. So we may concede that a cable up the coast of Alaska is desirable.

Why not lay it as the independent and separate line? The line from the United States to the Philippines should follow as nearly as possible the great line of ship travel, and should touch at and connect the chief ports of call on that line. To do this it must certainly go by the way of Hawaii.—New York Tribune.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

See our dear ones suffer while waiting the arrival of the doctor. At Albany (N. Y.) a druggist called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned saying the doctor need not come as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c each. It is sold in all countries.

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Clarke

CULLOM BILL

Passes Senate Without Division.

Teller's Amendment Adopted Establishing District Court and Trial By Jury in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The bill providing a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii was passed by the Senate today without division. Clay of Georgia delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Philippines.

When Clay had concluded his speech consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed. Penrose of Pennsylvania a stating that he would not call up the Quay case on account of the unanimous agreement as to the final vote on the Hawaiian Government bill.

The pending question was the amendment of Teller relating to the establishment of a District Court with a District Judge in Hawaii, carrying with it the right of trial by jury before the court. Morgan of Arkansas resumed his speech, begun yesterday, advocating on technical grounds the proposed amendments.

He asserted in connection with a discussion of the judicial features of the measure, that the bill as it stood now would legislate out of office every Democrat in Hawaii. He declared his belief that some Senators were determined to give a political complexion to the Hawaiian judiciary.

Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, interrupted Morgan to report back the House Porto Rican tariff bill, with the preamble and all after the enacting clause of the House bill stricken out, and the Senate bill providing for a government for Porto Rico substituted. Certain amendments to the Senate bill were also reported, including one fixing the tariff on Porto Rican products at 15 per cent of the tariff fixed by the Dingley law.

When the consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed, Teller's amendment was adopted.

Clark of Wyoming proposed an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to be paid to Liliuokalani, late Queen of the Hawaiian Islands for all interest she may have in the crown lands the sum to be repaid from the revenues from the crown lands. Clark maintained that it was only the part of equity and justice that the Queen who had been deposed by the United States forces should be reimbursed for the losses she had sustained. Mr. Cullom offered an amendment holding that the late Queen had no rights in the matter. She was here now, he said, consulting lawyers as to her claims against the Government, and his understanding was that many of them had informed her that she had no good claim.

The amendment precipitated a general discussion of the deposition of the Queen, participated in by Jones of Arkansas, Pettigrew of South Dakota and others. Pettigrew said he was opposed to the bill and to any effort made by this Congress to provide a government for the islands. He favored turning the Hawaiian Islands back to their people, and permitting them to make the best of them.

Quarles of Wisconsin followed Pettigrew, making his maiden speech in the Senate in opposition to the proposition to pay to the former Queen any sum of money. Referring to the dark picture drawn by Pettigrew or the result of the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of other territory by the United States, Quarles said: "I had thought that the Senator from South Dakota had exhausted his means of chasing ghosts out of our insular possessions, but here he brings up a bogey man from the Sandwich Islands and sets him to grating before the Senate to frighten somebody."

Platt of Connecticut opposed the amendment, declaring that the right to the crown lands was in the people of Hawaii and not in the Queen.

The amendment was laid on the table without division.

Platt of Connecticut offered an amendment providing that the territory of Hawaii should not at any future time be admitted to the Union as a state or be attached to any state of the Union, but it was ruled out on a point of order. The measure was then passed without division.

HAWAIIAN SHIP REGISTRY.

Vessels May be Permitted to Fly the United States Flag.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Nelson's attempt to include in the general Hawaiian bill, which passed the Senate today, a provision extending the navigation laws of the United States to the islands, failed when Senator Cullom withdrew the proposed amendment at the instigation of Senator Pettigrew. Under the amendment, seven vessels that were granted Hawaiian registry after annexation and supposedly for the purpose of coming under the American flag with the rest of the Hawaiian merchant marine, were not discriminated against, although the Committee on Commerce had reported adversely on such action as contemplated in a separate bill.

The vessels are owned by J. J. Moore & Co., John Rosenfeld's Sons and Captain William Matson, all of San Francisco. They are the Star of Italy, Star of Russia, Star of Bengal, Star of France, Euterpe, Falls of Clyde, and Will Scott. It is said that the owners complied with the Hawaiian laws prior to January, 1899. The difficulty arises from the fact that the islands were annexed in July, 1898, and were not eligible to American registry. When the matter was called to the attention of Attorney General Griggs he decided it was against the policy of the United States, and further granting of American registry to vessels of Hawaiian registry was prohibited. It is now

said, however, that the Hawaiian bill will be so amended in the House as to permit all vessels now flying the Hawaiian flag, including the seven named above, to secure American registry, and that the amendment will be agreed to when the bill goes eventually to the conference committee of the two houses.

Contract Labor Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Consideration of the Hawaiian government bill was resumed. The contract labor question was precipitated again by Pettigrew, who offered an amendment providing that all contracts for labor entered into since August 12, 1898, should be declared null and void. In a speech supporting the amendment Pettigrew asserted that since the annexation of Hawaii thirty thousand contract laborers had been imported to Hawaii, their contracts extending over periods of from three to ten years.

In response to questions as to whether Asiatic contract laborers displaced local laborers, Pettigrew replied that to some extent they did. He went on to say that the coffee lands, of which we have heard so much, practically had been changed into sugar plantations, the lands as such being immensely productive. These sugar plantations were controlled by vast sugar interests, which during the past year had been paid by this Government in remitted duties \$12,000,000. These great interests would control the Legislature of Hawaii and, consequently, he wanted such an amendment to the bill as would meet every contingency.

The Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs today ordered a favorable report upon the bill to construct a cable to Manila by way of Honolulu, Midway Islands and Guam. It is to be under the direction of the Navy Department, and is to be a Government cable.

Hale, chairman of the committee, was authorized to prepare a bill and report it to the Senate. The bill will provide for immediate construction of the cable from San Francisco to Honolulu only, but it contemplates an ultimate extension to the Philippines and also to Hongkong. It is estimated that the cable to Honolulu will cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The House Committee on Commerce today ordered a favorable report on the bill for a Pacific cable connecting this country with Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan. The measure has been under consideration for a long time and two sessions were held today in order to bring the matter to a conclusion. The bill of Representative Sherman of New York is the one favorably acted upon, with a number of amendments. This provides for private construction of the line, the Government paying \$300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of messages.

The amount of this annual payment was the last question decided. The original provision was for \$400,000, but, after extended discussion, the reduction to \$300,000 was made. The committee had previously inserted a clause that the cable be of American make and the cables shall be under the American flag. Another provision calls for the completion of the line to Honolulu by January 1, 1902, and to Japan by January, 1903. It was originally estimated that the cost of the cable would be \$8,000,000, but recent estimates submitted to the committee show a rise in prices of material will make the cost about \$13,000,000. The Government's obligation, however, is confined to the annual payment of \$300,000.

Queen Lil May be Given a Fortune.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Hoar today introduced in the Senate an amendment intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, providing for payment to Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, upon warrant of the Secretary of State from any moneys not otherwise appropriated, \$250,000.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today authorized the reporting of an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill appropriating \$20,000 to be paid to ex-Queen Liliuokalani and providing for an annual donation of \$10,000 to her as long as she may live.

Terrible Mining Accident.

HILLION, W. Va., March 7.—It is almost a certainty that forty-two lives were lost in yesterday's explosion at the Red Ash mines. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by a miner entering an unused room in the mines with an open lamp. There were forty-two men in the mine at the time of the explosion and if it had occurred twenty minutes later the loss of life would have been 150 or more.

A Victoria, B. C., dispatch says Leong Kay Ting, one of the foremost Chinese reformers connected with the movement of Kang Yu Wei, for the overthrow of the Empress of China and the establishment of a new celestial empire, has arrived there. He is a brother of Leong Kay Chew, now at Honolulu looking after the interests of the revolutionary party, who is expected to come northward soon.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Local Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Actor Harry Lee is insolvent. The San Francisco Health Board has discharged most of its employees on account of lack of funds.

A serious revolt at Fuzhou, the great prison near Canton, was quelled by bullets. Five mutineers were shot.

James I. Hammond Repuchan and Wm H. Long, Democrat, are candidates for the seat of Bigam St. Rube.

Two employees of the Emporium, the big San Francisco department store, who were \$2,000, are still at large.

Two people were killed and forty injured by a freight train crash into a mine's train near Brazil, Indiana.

Archbishop Hennessy, one of the greatest orators of the Catholic Church, died at Duluth, Iowa, on March 4.

The Prince of Wales says that the British Government is preparing a large scheme for the cleansing of London slums.

Yaqui Indians have been beaten by Mexican troops in a pitched battle on the border. Indians lost over 100 killed and wounded.

Tom Sharkey and Bob Fitzsimmons have signed articles for a twenty-five round bout to be fought during the first week in August.

The University of California will send a crack team of athletes East to compete with Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and others.

Kentucky's war cloud has suddenly disappeared and the Republican State authorities have stopped the shipment of arms to London.

Deputy District Attorney Meville of Oakland, California, nearly lost his right eye by dropping carbolic acid in it instead of a lotion.

The executive committee of the German Commercial Convention have adopted strong resolutions against a modification of the meat bill.

Handsome Alice Murphy of Oak and California, put a narcotic in her mother's beer and eloped with a lover after stealing the parental purse containing \$75.

The National Republican League will gather in St. Paul on Tuesday, July 17, to consider their future policy and choose new officers for the organization.

The first Lafayette souvenir dollar has been presented to President Loubet in Paris by U. S. Commissioner Thompson.

Swami Vivekananda, the Hindu, who represented the religions of India at the World's Fair, is proselytizing in San Francisco.

A. Ferrouh Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, has received permission from the United States to bring his harem to Washington.

A smallpox epidemic is raging in Centralia, Wash. One hundred and fifty cases in a mild form have been reported. The town is quarantined.

Lieut. E. F. Kohler of the Ninth Infantry was shot by Filipinos six miles from Tarlac. He was killed in an ambush. Twenty-four Filipinos were killed by the soldiers.

Sensational charges are made at Washington in relation to the cruiser Charleston. It is stated that her officers were under the influence of liquor when the cruiser struck.

A rich gold region claimed by both Italy and Abyssinia may cause war. Menelik is said to be seeking a quarrel, declaring that the whole auriferous region is in his territory.

Ferdinand W. Peck, the U. S. Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Peck have been introduced in the House of Lords in London and have also met the Prince of Wales.

A providence, R. I., dispatch states there is much wreckage in the wake of the recent storm on that coast and that vessels have probably been lost; how many has not yet been learned.

Crown Princess Stephanie, daughter of the King of Belgium and widow of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, was married at Miramar, on the Adriatic, to Count Elemér Lonyay, a Hungarian nobleman.

Underwood of Alabama has been appointed to the vacancy in the Ways and Means Committee which was reserved for Genl. Joe Wheeler had he returned to Congress.

Sir Frederick Bowker Terrington Carter, former Chief Justice of Newfoundland, is dead at St. Johns, aged 62. He was the first colonial statesman upon whom Queen Victoria conferred knighthood.

A bill has been introduced in the House prohibiting the sale or distillation or intoxicating liquors in the Philippines in quantities of less than twenty gallons, except on a physician's prescription for medical purposes.

General Bates' force of 2,500 men has scattered the insurgents in the southern part of Luzon, capturing several towns. At Lubuanan the insurgents were charged with the bayonet and sixty-four left dead on the field.

San Francisco quarantine officials refused to pass the Warren or her passengers until they had been fumigated, on account of Major General Joseph Wheeler coming ashore while the Warren was here in Honolulu.

Agonillo, the Filipino foreign representative, claims that the insurgents routed an American column in Batangas. He says they took 40 prisoners, including officers and captured 100 horses, besides guns and provisions.

Evidence of the treatment of Federal prisoners in the "bull pen" at Warden, Idaho, during the recent labor troubles, taken before the House Committee on Military Affairs, showed outrageous conduct on the part of United States troops.

YACHT ROVER HERE FROM SOUTHERN SEAS



On the tight little yacht Rover, which tied up to a buoy off the boat-landing yesterday, came a sailing party of three who have spent many months in the southern seas, and are lately from Samoa. Captain R. B. Fithian, the skipper of the Rover, has with him his wife, and George Loughborough, the latter a well-known San Franciscan. Captain Fithian is a resident of Santa Barbara and has a fancy for the sea, which is shared by his wife and Loughborough. Last summer they fitted up the Rover for a long cruise and sailed from Santa Barbara for the Marquesas Islands, a run of 2,100 miles.

They made the trip in eighteen days, a fact that tells the Rover's speed better than log or story. Leaving the Marquesas they cruised easily among the many groups of islands and atolls, setting foot ashore for days now and then, and again for weeks, wherever pleasure or curiosity led them. Their longest stay was in Papei, Tahiti. They lingered for five weeks, charmed by the scenery, the people and the history of the quaint French town, where Loti lived and loved. Altogether they touched at seventeen islands and islets, dreaming away the days between ports in a lazy life of books and fishing and little else, but well content. They saw the pearl fishers who dive a hundred feet under water for the prizes at the bottom, and stay under the surface three minutes without breathing; they climbed the hill in Samoa where Stevenson lies dead, and they missed nothing of beauty or interest among the tiny lands in the faraway ocean.

Skipper Fithian, a lover of good things both to read and to eat, found much to jot down in a capacious daybook, and while he is loth to speak his intentions, it is guessed that he will, some year or so hence, write a book. It will be of adventure and observation among coral reef and arching palm, and as he is a keen onlooker, and truthful sayer, a work of value and delight may be expected.

The yacht on which this ideal party sails is a well-built craft, once the sailing schooner Baranoff, but now thoroughly converted to more luxurious uses. She has a lofty rig, is eighty-four feet long, twenty-two feet beam and has a registry of sixty-nine tons. Her quarters aft are handsomely and comfortably made, and for Mrs. Fithian is a boudoir that might be envied by "my lady" ashore.

The Rover has a crew of eight in all, a sailing-master, James Zachary, a mate, four foremast hands, a steward and cook, the latter two Chinese who have not been allowed to land here. Captain Fithian reports bad weather from Samoa here and in Apla they experienced a miniature hurricane. The Rover flies the American flag and the colors of the San Francisco Yacht Club. Her passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Fithian and George Loughborough, will remain in Honolulu a few days and then leave for San Francisco, which will be the end of their present cruise. They have apartments at the Hawaiian Hotel during their stay here.

Secretary Root has arrived at Havana. Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania is dead. Debs' Social Democracy has a membership of 4536. The American schooner Isalah Hart sunk off Hatteras. Philadelphia reports a \$700,000 fire in the retail dry goods district. It is probable that all the Russian reciprocity treaties will fall of ratification. The recent discovery of Russian and Polish nihilist plots has led to renewed police precautions in St. Petersburg for the protection of the Czar. Eastern cities experienced a fearful blizzard on March 2d.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Alken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle County of

Merimeth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such goods as are dependable—where wearing qualities are known. One chair may be sold at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets

Parlor Chairs

Box Couches,

What may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for veranda, bed, and sitting room. See our display just on hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers, KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

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LIMITED.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1900

SHELDON'S TOPEKA VENTURE.

This week the Rev. Mr. Sheldon of Topeka will undertake to show that a daily paper can be run successfully on a plan formed from his conception of what Jesus would do were He the publisher. It is a bold experiment phases of which have been tried many times before, and one which strikes us on the whole as a rather hopeless mixture of the practical and the visionary.

Mr. Sheldon's theoretical code of newspaper management contains the following initial points:

(1) "No writing or pictures that could be called impure or coarse." This is a safe measure and one which is embodied in the rules of every reputable journal.

(2) "Conducting the political part of the paper from a standpoint of non-partisan patriotism and in the light of its relation to the Kingdom of God." Some journals try to do this now but their ideas of what are patriotism and partisanship and what best advances the Kingdom of God widely differ, and differences make partisanship. Editors are also subject to human weaknesses and failings. We presume it would be impossible to make one common platform upon which all Christians could stand. One Christian might think free trade conducive to the glory of God, in that it would give religion a chance to spread in the wider spheres of business; another, that economic protection, being in line with the precept that a man should look after his own or take a position lower than the infidel, would be better for the continuity of the faith. One man might stand for arbitration and the peace-makers; another for the spirit expressed in the saying "I come not to bring peace into the world but a sword." On all public questions Christians differ like other people and where they differ conscientiously partisanship is inevitable. It cannot be avoided any more than can competition in business or differences of opinion in lawsuits.

(3) "Conduct a newspaper not to make money or gain political influence but to preach the precepts of Jesus." This is a highly idealized conception which would hardly work out well in religious, not to speak of secular journalism. Unless a newspaper can be made to pay, it soon ceases publication and the churches are yet to be found that will make up the deficits of an unsuccessful business venture, however pious it may be, and prolong its unremunerative life. In journalism, as in other pursuits, the laborer is worthy of his hire, a fact which Mr. Sheldon has himself revealed in raising the subscription price of the Capital. Nor is the commercial spirit incompatible with the Christian life, for are we not adjured, while serving the Lord, to be also diligent in business? So far as political influence goes, it is not a harmful prize nor need it interfere with religious teaching in the editorial column, though regarding the latter point we see no reason why the secular press should make it a chief or only object. That is the function of the religious press. No secular paper could exemplify the Sheldon idea and remain secular. Does the Topeka clergyman propose to abolish secular journalism altogether? We think he can only do that when he abolishes civil communities and builds a theocracy in their stead. So long as towns and cities are what they are their press will be substantially what it is.

(4) "Refusing all questionable advertisements." Right and proper? The best journals do that now.

(5) "Adopting the co-operative plan of newspaper production." This has been tried by the Philadelphia Ledger and a few other papers with varying success, but it is not always practicable in offices where the rules of the Typographical Union are enforced.

(6) "Large space to the news of the Christian world." There can be no objection to this feature. In fact, the press has given too much space to a subject which, in the minds of a myriad of home readers possesses the highest importance and it ought to maintain a more equitable proportion.

(7) "Persisting in the fight for saloons." Would it? In what way?

(8) "Issue no Sunday edition." Mr. Sheldon has said that the rule and the rule of the Topeka paper will apply to the Hawaiian paper.

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ENEMIES OF HAWAII.

accounts of crimes, scandals in private families, or any other human events which in any way would conflict with the first point mentioned in this outline. This is a view which many great papers exemplify and it is as practicable as it is wholesome.

Of course the weeks experiment at Topeka will not prove much one way or the other, but it will be interesting in a marked degree. Later it may become the basis of a newspaper venture intended to be permanent, in which case we shall have an opportunity to test the proposition laid down in a part of Mr. Sheldon's programme whether the newspaper reading public is prepared to have its secular press adopt the methods and conform to the rules of the evangelical pulpit.

Rear Admiral Remey, who succeeds Rear Admiral Watson, gets a merited reward for the unselfish patriotism which led him to serve a subordinate officer in the Spanish war.

There are signs of growing hostility between Russia and Japan which may produce a war as soon as the weather conditions in Korea are suitable for campaigning. Both sides are in readiness and a casus belli will not be difficult to find.

Senator Pettigrew's indecent attacks on these islands might probably have been averted by the Hawaiian Government if its morals had permitted it to take the same view of his responsibility to principle which the trafficking Senator himself entertained.

No one will begrudge the substantial annuity which Congress may give the former Queen of Hawaii. Under present conditions there is no room for old resentments and all parties here will unite in congratulating our former sovereign on the prospect of good fortune.

There are no signs of plague at Hilo. It is over a month since Mrs. Serrao died and the bill of public health, so far as the bubonic malady is concerned, is clean. The big island has kept itself in sanitary shape and ought to be able to pass through the present emergency unscathed.

General Kitchener is credited with much of the energy and administrative skill which has carried Lord Roberts' campaign so successfully along. Kitchener is easily the third soldier in the British empire and will, if he lives, and meets no ill-luck, become the first. His career has been one of uninterrupted and distinguished success.

The plague in San Francisco—if it is the plague—brings up the question of a quarantine against Asiatic food-stuffs imported from that city. It will be well, we think, to go slow in the matter at present and avoid giving San Francisco any cause to retaliate. Our relations, as respects sugar cargoes, are delicate enough now, without making them more so.

It is getting to be a serious problem what to do with the people of India. In the old barbaric days war, famine and pestilence kept the population down to a point coequal with the means of subsistence. That is to say, nature's automatic law against the perils of overpopulation had free scope. With the "Pax Britannica" murderous conflicts ceased, famine was abated by the irrigation that kept crops alive in dry weather, and the plague was checked. As a result the people are multiplying like rabbits and promise to gain 100,000,000 before the middle of this century. How to deal with the problem thus presented will yet be the most serious issue of white man's statesmanship.

LOOKS BETTER

Another Day Without a Plague Case.

The Board of Health Asks for a Further Appropriation of \$250,000.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Honolulu, March 13, 1900.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health Honolulu.

Dear Sir: We beg to submit statement of expenses bubonic plague to date, as follows:

December and January payments, including payrolls...	\$72,164 31
January bills sent to Auditor General...	217,381 96
February bills sent to Auditor General to date...	15,279 36
February payrolls collected to date...	62,071 94
March payrolls collected to date...	15,749 61
Queen Hotel bill (Azbill)...	1,800 00
Total amount paid and in hands of Auditor General...	\$384,447 18

Amount payrolls from Maui passed committee...	1,697 00
Amount payrolls from Kauai passed committee...	224 00
Amount payrolls from Sanitary Committee...	1,075 32
Amount January bills not completed, estimated...	25,000 00
Amount February bills not completed, estimated...	100,000 00
Total amount of expenses not including bills for March...	\$512,443 50
Amount of appropriation...	\$375,000 00
Amount in excess of appropriation...	\$137,443 50

It would seem necessary that your honorable Board should request a further appropriation from the Council of State for, say, \$250,000.

We beg to remain,
CHAS. M. COOKE,
Chairman Finance Committee,
Board of Health.

There were no cases of plague yesterday, nor were there any suspicious cases of sickness. Three have passed in the new series of clean days.

At 2 o'clock this morning the report from the pest house is that H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel clerk, is doing well under the circumstances and that he is no worse. His temperature ranges from 100 to 101, his pulse is 104.

Ah Jan, the plague patient from Iwilei, is in a very serious condition; he is only partly conscious and his temperature is 104.

Today the nine convalescents at the pesthouse will be taken to Kalihi camp. They are all in excellent condition and suffer no ill effects from the plague.

All the members of the Health Board were present at the meeting yesterday afternoon. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. Wood turned to a pile of correspondence on his desk, taking up first for consideration the following:

Honolulu, March 13, 1900.
To the Honorable Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands.
In regard to the premises situated

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jos. S. Zaub, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

opposite the Gee Fow stables at Iwilei, and which I understand is under consideration by this Board, permit me to inform you upon behalf of the owner of said property that Ah Jan, the Iwilei plague subject, was never employed, nor did he at any time perform any labor on these premises.

I am informed that Ah Jan had as many, if not more, duties at his own place than he could perform, and this, together with the allegation that the man was not on the premises, the owner is prepared to prove by the testimony of all persons employed about his place.

Permit me to further inform you that various sanitary improvements of these premises have been in progress for the past month, and it was intended to continue improving and to destroy such as could not be properly repaired.

The premises are heavily mortgaged, and the income therefrom is the only means of livelihood that the owner possesses, and if deprived of this would work the utmost hardship upon himself and family.

In view of the above, I would ask that the owner be given sufficient time within which to place his premises in a proper sanitary condition.

Respectfully,
FRANCIS J. BERRY,
Attorney for T. Quan Yee.

Attorney Berry addressed the meeting on the foregoing subject at some length, dwelling on the hardship that would be inflicted on his client in the event of the destruction of his premises. It was the opinion of Dr. Wood that if the stables were not destroyed absolutely it would at least be necessary to change them to such an extent that they would practically become new buildings. Action on the matter was deferred for further consideration.

Suspicious Deaths in Hilo.

Two communications from Dr. Moore of Hilo were next taken up. They are here given in full:

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., March 12, 1900.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: Since my last writing there have been two deaths under suspicious conditions, the one, a Chinaman, Ka Fee, died at the Hilo jail after a short sickness and at death showing large cervical glands, at the post-mortem we found the spleen very much softened, but under the microscope, after a careful examination, failed to find anything out of the ordinary. The other case, a Japanese woman, Take-noguchi Fudi, died after a very short illness, and at death showed enlarged femoral glands with considerable discoloration.

In this case we made a most careful examination of all the organs of the body, finding enlarged heart, oedema of the lungs, congested kidneys, and gonorrheal infection of the uterus. There was no degeneration of the spleen and no trace of any suspicious bacilli.

A careful watch is being kept for anything resembling the plague.

I am respectfully,
DR. W. L. MOORE,
Agent of the Board of Health

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., March 12, 1900.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the agents of the Board of Health, held this morning, I was instructed to forward to you the following, concerning freight and passengers from Honolulu, to Hilo.

"Moved that we recommend to the Board of Health, that the period of quarantine of passengers from Honolulu to Hilo, be kept at fifteen days, the period ordered by Dr. Wood, for Hilo, and that said people be conveyed to the steamer from the place of quarantine, in carriages that have been specially prepared for that purpose." I am instructed to add that, people reaching Hilo before the expiration of the fifteen days will be liable to further quarantine at their own expense.

"Moved that the Board of Health be requested to officially notify us of any change which may be made in the list of permitted freight, as the newspapers say that changes have been made of which we have had no notification."

I am respectfully,
DR. W. L. MOORE,
Secretary

Dr. Wood thought that the history of the suspect cases in Hilo was very meagre and did not know whether much importance should be attached to them.

Communications were then read from the steamship companies relative to the allowing of officers and crews ashore in clean ports on the other islands providing they had not been ashore in Honolulu for fifteen days. Permission was granted for the men to go ashore as above.

It was also determined by the Board that the former regulation requiring the steamship companies to submit manifests to the Board of Health, be rescinded.

Want \$250,000 More.

In view of the fact that former appropriations for the fight against the bubonic plague in Honolulu are practically exhausted, the Board resolved to ask for an additional appropriation of \$250,000. The statement of plague expenses to date, appears at the head of this article. This statement shows \$137,443.50 expenses in excess of former appropriations.

J. O. CARTER IS THE MAN

(Continued from page 1.)

The House will take it up during the coming week.

The Republicans have just escaped from the peril of disruption on the Porto Rico matter. The debate has been a bitter one, and some really eloquent speeches have been made in the House. The extreme opposition to a duty of 25 per cent on the sugars and tobacco of the islands was due, Mr. Cannon said, in his rousing speech, to a combination, which now owns the sugar and to bacco, and desires to get it into the United States free of duty. This combination has, he said, employed persons from that island to appear in Washington and clamor for free trade.

Some one asked one of these representatives from Porto Rico, how revenues could be obtained for the government of the island, and he replied, "we can raise money enough and in three years we will be lending money to the world, if it is wanted." The Porto Rico bill is now in the Senate, and will provoke much discussion in constitution questions. It is a most fortunate event that the Senate has passed the Hawaiian bill before taking up the Porto Rico bill, and also that the House has exhausted itself in thrashing out the Porto Rico bill before taking up the Hawaiian. The trend of the debate so far has confirmed the general conviction that there should be no tariff discrimination against Hawaii. So much so, that in the debate in the Senate, the question of discrimination was not even hinted at.

MASSACRE BY FRENCH.

Said to Have Killed Five Thousand People of Madagascar.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Journal cable from Paris says: An account of the massacre of the Sakalaves of Ambike in Madagascar last year is related in Revue des Revues. Their King, Tonoro, had received with every honor a party of Frenchmen, including the commander and several sailors of the gunboat Surprise, when the approach of the Major, who held a high staff appointment, was announced. The Sakalaves were preparing to treat him and his followers with the most lavish hospitality. In the middle of the night the French column advanced, guns were posted in a commanding position and at daybreak Ambike was entered. The inhabitants were sleeping quietly. Senegalese soldiers rushed into their houses and the massacre began. Taken by surprise, without means of resistance, the whole population was bayoneted. King Tonoro and all his people fell on that fatal morning. The soldiers were ordered to kill only the men, but were not restrained. Intoxicated with the odor of blood, they did not spare the women or children, and when the sun rose the town was nothing but a horrible charnel-house. In all 5,000 were slain.

Wm. C. Clench Dead.

The many friends of William C. Clench will be startled to hear of his sudden death at 9.30 last evening. His illness lasted only two days. Cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of death. Mr. Clench was at the ripe age of 75 years, 11 months and 19 days. He has spent the last twenty years on the islands two years and a half of which were spent on Maui. During the last few years he has been a faithful worker at Lucas Brothers' mill, where he has won many friends by his faithful and invariable cheerfulness. He leaves a wife and two sons, Barton Clench of this city and W. C. Clench of Manitoba, to mourn his loss.

It is probable that if arrangements can be made to have the Blomfontein loaded quickly at Kahului, that the big steamer will take a cargo of Hawaiian Commercial and Walluku sugar to San Francisco. The cargo will amount to about 3,900 tons of sugar.

COOPER'S VOYAGE—ALOHA? NIT!



CHARGES OF PETTIGREW

(Continued from page 1)

ator's amendment. I want to ask the Senator if these contract laborers who seem to be coming to Hawaii in such large numbers displace other laborers in the islands. In other words, if they were not brought there, is the supply of laborers sufficient to meet the requirements of the islands? I know nothing about it and would like to obtain information.

Mr. Pettigrew. I presume, Mr. President, that in a measure they displace day laborers, and that an additional number is also needed to help take the place of those who returned to Asia, their contracts having expired. They are also needed to open up new plantations. For instance, when the annexation of Hawaii was talked of, we were told it was the best coffee country in the world, and that great coffee plantations would be opened upon the annexation of that country to the United States. But there is no duty on coffee from any country to the United States, while we have levied a duty of almost 2 cents a pound upon sugar.

The result is that since annexation the sugar business, which is exceedingly profitable, has taken the place of the coffee business; and we no longer hear about the raising of coffee in Hawaii, but they are plowing up the coffee plantations and putting them into sugar. In fact, the profits of raising sugar are enormous under the bonus we give in the way of a remission of duties to the sugar planters of Hawaii, amounting this year to nearly \$12,000,000, which we would collect upon a like amount of sugar from any other country. This enormous bonus goes to a few planters who have absorbed all the land of that country and who pay the most meager wages to the slave labor which is employed to raise the sugar.

Mr. Gallinger. Will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. Pettigrew. I will.

Mr. Gallinger. I was interested when the Porto Rican bill was under consideration in the committee of which I chance to be a member to learn the fact that in Porto Rico they only produce from one to two tons of sugar per acre, while in Hawaii they produce from six to eleven tons per acre. That is very productive sugar land; perhaps the most productive in the world. I want to ask the Senator, who I think has been in Hawaii and has investigated these matters, if these poor Asiatics are not taken there as contract laborers, who they voluntarily go and labor there under better conditions than surround them as contract laborers—their lot seems very hard, according to the statement of the Senators, as contract laborers—would they go in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the planters in Hawaii for ordinary laborers?

Mr. Pettigrew. Undoubtedly they would go there if the wages were high enough to induce them to go, although I believe none have gone heretofore, practically, except those who have gone under contract.

Mr. Spooner. I desire to ask the Senator a question.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Nelson in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. Pettigrew. Certainly.

Mr. Spooner. I tried to obtain recognition before I asked the Senator to yield. I desire to ask the Senator whether the labor contracts referred to reserve the right to "dock" the laborers, as he used that word?

Mr. Pettigrew. Oh, yes, Mr. President; and I have the report here of the secretary of the bureau of immigration, Mr. Taylor, who examined two of these plantations, and in his report showed the methods pursued. In one case the contract called for twelve dollars and a half a month, the laborers to board themselves; but he says in his official report that they only receive from six to seven dollars a month, because the superintendent would dock them if they were slow, if the men did not move quite fast enough for him.

Mr. Spooner. If the Senator will permit me, I put the question to him for the reason that, perhaps, in his absence the bill has been amended, partly on motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson] who occupies the chair for the moment, so as to provide that no suit or proceeding shall be maintained to enforce specifically any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service; nor shall any remedy exist or be enforced for a breach of any such contract, except a civil suit, brought solely to recover damages for such breach. While that, of course, guards against almost all of the hardships and evils which we want to reach, it would not guard necessarily against the right reserved in the contract, if it is in the contract, to arbitrarily dock laborers because they are not fast enough; and it was with a view to ascertaining whether the amendment which has already been adopted was sufficiently explicit and broad to extirpate these troubles that I put my question to the Senator; and I should be glad to have him answer in that view.

Mr. Pettigrew. I was aware of the amendment we have already adopted, but it is not satisfactory to me for the reason that it provides a civil remedy. The legislature over there is quite liable to be controlled by the vast interests we have built up there. We have remitted duties to the amount of \$80,000,000 to the sugar planters there; we have taken that money out of the pockets of the people of the United States and paid it over to them, because their importation of sugar did not reduce the price in the United States one mill. By this bonus we have built up that vast interest, and that vast sum of money is taken out of the people of the United States and paid to those sugar planters, and it can be used for any purpose they choose. They can control the legislature of Hawaii, and that legislature can enact laws by which, if the penalty is simply one of civil damages, the planters can get judgment against those people and then proceed to provide that they shall work out the judgment.

Mr. Spooner. I should be sorry to have my friend think I am antagonizing his proposition.

Mr. Pettigrew. I am simply trying to answer the Senator's question.

Mr. Spooner. Because I admit that, if the contracts are as stated by the

Senator from South Dakota—I asked that question the other day in his absence—the amendment which has been adopted would not cover the entire trouble.

Mr. Pettigrew. Here is a further difficulty. These plantations are on remote islands and they are generally visited by steamboats only when they go to take off the sugar. The boat goes there simply in the interest of the owner of the plantations, and those poor laborers have no chance to hear from the world or to have the world hear from them, and they will never hear of this law, if we enact it, unless it is somebody's duty to go and notify them.

Mr. Spooner. I agree to that.

Mr. Pettigrew. Therefore, they would be held, as they are being now held, by force and punished and abused, and this disgrace continue under our flag. It is for the purpose of remedying that that I have offered my amendment.

I will read an extract from the report of the secretary of the immigration bureau:

"The men receive \$12.50 a month, but out of this \$1.50 is remitted to the board of immigration toward paying the laborer's return passage when he desires to return to China. That leaves him \$11, but there are very few that receive over \$6 or \$7, and some of them even less than that, on account of the persistent docking—for what they are at loss to understand. It would be of no use to say anything to the manager; he is always deaf to any of their complaints. Their next complaint was with regard to the number of hours they have to work. The contracts call for ten hours in the field. In this matter I find that the men are turned out earlier than they ought to be, and sometimes a little late in being sent home. I do not know what particular time is kept on the plantation, but I am very much under the impression, from what I gathered, that the mill clock is one of a kind that moves quickly or slowly, as required. The men told me that since the fight the clock had changed."

On this plantation the men rebelled and some people were killed. That led to an investigation. I think this is a fair sample of the whole system. I have another report from another plantation, which is as full as that.

Mr. Gallinger. From what has the Senator been reading?

Mr. Pettigrew. I have been reading from the official report signed by Mr. Taylor, who is secretary of the bureau of immigration.

Mr. Gallinger. Of Hawaii?

Mr. Pettigrew. Of Hawaii. This report was made April 27, 1897. I received it from Joseph O. Carter, who is one of the most capable citizens of that country, and a man of very high character. I think that this statement will be corroborated by all classes of people in Hawaii.

The report shows that the overseer would take one of these Japs by the hair, lift him up, and throw him upon the ground; that he would go along with a club and strike and knock them down; that he would punch them in the side, and variously abuse and maltreat those people in that country.

Mr. Pettigrew. I now read a clipping from the Hawaiian Independent, which was sent me by Mr. Joseph O. Carter, whose character is above reproach; who is one of the few exceedingly able men of high character who descended from missionary stock in those islands. Most of them are a tough lot. I remember when the proposition first came here during Harrison's Administration for the annexation of Hawaii those missionary sugar planters signed a deliberate lie and sent it to the Senate of the United States to influence our action—Thurston and several of those people signed a deliberate falsehood; they knew it was false; they admitted afterwards that it was false, and wanted to know what difference it made. They undertook to rush through the treaty annexing those islands in the last days of Harrison's Administration by sending out a deliberate falsehood, signed by the sons of missionaries whose fathers went to Hawaii to convert the inhabitants to Christianity and whose sons have stolen all the lands of those people and their government beside.

Now, let us see what they have been doing since our flag went up. They have been importing slave labor; and, what is more, the pillars of the Congregational Church in Hawaii, the sons of those missionaries, own stock in the Ewa plantation, and they have been boasting that they were importing Asiatics who were heathens so that they could come under the blessings of the influences of Christianity. Last year they imported a Buddhist priest and set up a Buddhist temple, because they said it made the laborers more quiet, attending church every Sunday, while the planters went on with this performance.

Here is a sample of the humane conduct of those missionary sugar planters: An old man, a Spaniard, nearly 60 years of age, is also under medical treatment and being cared for at the doctor's house. He, too, was a plantation laborer in Kau, Hawaii, and was a good worker. One day he was in a small pit in a cane field when three Japs, in a mischievous mood, buried a large stone upon him, breaking his shoulder and rendering him unconscious. He was found some three hours afterwards. He, however, was given no medical attention and was taken into a Portuguese family, which cared for him for four weeks.

The plantation gave him no attention, and he came to Honolulu via Hilo, absolutely penniless, and still in a bad way with his broken shoulder. He had no friends and was preparing to sleep on the slopes of Punchbowl, when some Portuguese warned him that for that he would be arrested. He asked the Portuguese to take him to a hospital. This man also was denied admittance unless he paid in advance. He told them he did not want that kind of a hospital, but wanted a charity hospital.

Colonel Ruhlen, United States Quartermaster at Honolulu, wrote some time ago to the Department asking when he might expect shipments of horses or mules, so that he might make preparations for their receipt here. He received a reply by the Australia that the Siam would sail on March 7, the Lennox on March 5 from Portland and the Port Stevens on March 14. His informant said that the transports would go by way of Honolulu or Hilo, leaving Colonel Ruhlen still in ignorance of necessary arrangements.

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TWO SUSPECTS

One Case Probably the Plague.

Ah Jan Succumbs to the Disease.
Board of Health Re-trenches.

There were two suspicious cases of sickness in Honolulu yesterday, from the two ends of the city. One, which will in all probability prove to be the plague, appeared in Iwilei, the other not so suspicious, cropped up in Wai-iki.

The case to which the most importance is attached by the authorities is Seu Kam, aged 28, a Chinaman. Seu Kam came from the stables in Iwilei opposite the stables on the road leading to the slaughter house from which Ah Jan, the plague victim, was taken. Since Sunday morning he had been quarantined at battery camp. Yesterday morning he was sent out of battery camp with 150 other people and taken to Kalihi camp by Board of Health Officer A. A. Fox. It was discovered at Kalihi that Seu Kam probably had the plague and he was taken immediately to the pest house.

Dr. Wood is not ready to say certainly that Seu Kam is a plague patient, but confines himself to the statement that the case is a very suspicious one. "Seu Kam has the indications first noticeable in a case of plague," said the doctor in answer to the reporter's question, "but his sickness is not yet far enough developed for me to say definitely that it is the plague. It was first reported to me that Seu Kam was from the Chinese stables recently burned on account of Ah Jan who died today of plague, having lived there. Subsequent reports however confirm a more authoritative statement to the effect that Seu Kam came from the other Chinese stables right across the road from where Ah Jan had lived on the Iwilei road. If the latter statement is correct, and I believe that it is, the fate of the other stables on which decision had been deferred by the Board, will not be very hard to decide."

Yesterday's other suspicious case was reported at the Board of Health office by telephone about noon. Dr. Jobe was sent at once to investigate the matter. He found a sick Japanese at the Ocean View house, Wai-iki, suffering with a high fever and very high pulse. The case is not at present considered unusually suspicious although the Japanese is treated as a suspect.

Ah Jan, the plague patient from the stables on the makai side of the Iwilei road, who has been at the plague hospital since Sunday last, died at 12:30 p. m. yesterday. A post-mortem examination was held and the cause of death determined to be bubonic plague.

The report from the pest house at 2 o'clock this morning is that Seu Kam is in a critical condition with temperature registering 104 and pulse 115.

Levy is considerably better, temperature ranging from 98 to 99 and pulse a little lower than heretofore.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon owing to the pressure of other matters which Dr. Wood found it necessary to attend to. The Board will, in all probability, hold a meeting this afternoon at the usual time.

Hoffmann Reports on Fumigation

Dr. Hoffmann has handed in the following report on fumigation in the Aala warehouse. As reported in yesterday's Advertiser, fumigation is now going on in the Aala warehouse and the owners of the large amount of personal effects stored in that building are receiving their belongings as fast as they are identified and fumigated.

March 13, 1900.

C. B. Wood, Esq., M. D.

President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: There have been given to Mr. Ingalls for testing fumigation in Aala warehouse on March 7, two tubes containing living bacilli cultures, and, according to his report he placed tube No. 3462 in the folds of a piece of cloth in a part of the room where the fumes go last, near the door on right hand side, and placed tube No. 4461 on a beam opposite door on mauka side, three and a half feet from floor in the Aala fume room.

Fumigation started at 2 p. m. on the 7th instant and the room was opened at 8 10 a. m. on March 8. The replanting of both fumigated tubes showed active growth of the same bacilli. Fumigation a failure.

On March 10, Mr. Ingalls placed three petri dishes charged with culture mura containing living bacilli (on a small quantity) and a tube with a living culture, all open, in different places of the fumigation room. Fumigation started on March 10 at 2 p. m., doors were opened at 7:30 a. m. on March 12.

The petri dishes have been covered with cloth, the tube has been lying on the floor with removed plug. On the replanting of these there has not been any growth up to today.

Respectfully,

DR. W. HOFFMANN.

Among other important communications received at the health office yesterday, are the following:

March 13, 1900.

Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health.

Sir: In answer to your communication of the 1st instant, relative to the military fumigation shed which the Board of Health asks to occupy temporarily as a public dispensary, I have to state that part of the shed is now in use by the military department. The part remaining unused, a space 26x30 feet, containing the makai corner of the building toward Miller street, would probably be large enough for your purpose, and the same is therefore tendered to

you.

Very respectfully,

W. HOFFMANN.

W. HOFFMANN.

Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then the blood is only partly nourished. The blood becomes thin and filled with poisons, the nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly deranged.

Mr. A. Chaudron, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:

"While reporting for the local and metropolitan press in Kiverina, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

you. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Honolulu, H. I., March 12, 1900.

Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, City.

Dear Sir: The chloroform test having proven what is claimed, the plague bacilli being found dead after a fair trial, we would again call your attention to the undoubted value of this apparatus.

We would like to suggest that it might prove very useful in the disinfection of mails, as disinfecting by formalin is recommended by the United States Postal authorities. Hoping to be favored with your kind attention, we are, yours respectfully,

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sewall Takes Prophylactic.

Seven citizens sought the serum yesterday. After the first three had been inoculated by Dr. Wood the prophylactic on hand behind the screen in the health office, gave out, and the other four intending travellers had to wait patiently until Dr. Hoffmann returned from outside business to the bacteriological laboratory and handed out the required article.

A great many people called at headquarters during the day and made inquiries in regard to "plague vaccination," some went away postponing inoculation until some future time, others decided that they preferred going into quarantine. Two or three Japanese were among those inoculated, the rest were chiefly business men who desired to get away on important matters to the other islands as soon as possible.

About the middle of the afternoon the Hon. Harold M. Sewall, Special United States Agent, until the territorial form of government becomes a fact, approached Dr. Wood in the health office and applied for an injection of the prophylactic serum.

The doctor loaded the hypodermic syringe and the special agent bared his arm. Mr. Sewall took his medicine like a man and asked the doctor while putting on his gloves if there was any fee attached to the operation. The doctor replied in the negative and the Special Agent, after receiving his certificate, bade the doctor good-bye and took his leave.

A reporter communicated with Mr. Sewall at a late hour last night by telephone and learned that that gentleman had up to that time experienced no ill effects from the injection other than a swelling on his arm where the operation had been performed. Mr. Sewall added that he had no intention of leaving the Hawaiian Islands or for that matter of leaving this island. He said that he was tired of being cooped up in quarantined Honolulu and was desirous of taking a trip out somewhere on this island.

STORY FROM SULU.

German Meddling With American Interests There.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Private information has been received at Washington by mail from Manila that about six months ago a German warship visited the Sulu Islands, and an officer or officers of the vessel endeavored to persuade the Sultan to declare himself and his possessions under the protection of the German crown. The sender of this information says that the Sultan rejected the attempt to get him to repudiate his acknowledgment of American authority.

While this report would hardly have received credence here a few weeks ago, the suspicion that Germany is behind Spain's attempt to regain the islands of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu on the claim that they were not transferred to the United States by the Paris treaty falls in closely with the new information. The man responsible for the German warship to the Sulu group is described as being thoroughly reliable.

The Foreign office will send out about ten copies of the last report of the Collector General of Customs by the next mail. These will go to Washington, to the Hawaiian consulates abroad, to public libraries and to prominent individuals on the official exchange list.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

N. S. Sachs and wife departed for the Coast in the Hongkong Maru yesterday.

The Misses Hartwell are home again. They arrived last night on the America Maru.

Henry Victoria and Mary Leck were married last night at the Kawahānui church.

J. A. Magoon was fined \$20 on each of the three charges of breaking sanitary regulations.

The Australia brought one odorous excavator of the new pattern. Others are to follow.

Purser Jack Davis of the Kilauea says he had six full days and seven nights in San Francisco.

The flag at the Pacific Tennis Club was at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the late Harry Waterhouse.

Walter King charged with assault with a deadly weapon on G. Richards, was acquitted in the Police Court yesterday.

The formal reopening of Halli church will take place on Sunday, March 18. An elaborate program is being prepared.

Purser Bryant of the Bloemfontein who has made many friends during his visits here will leave the vessel on her return to Seattle.

The new government reservoir building at Diamond Head will be finished shortly. It will have a capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Jas. Scott of Cotton, Neill & Co. has gone to Kaunakakai to superintend the erection of the American Sugar Co.'s mill now on the way from the East.

Epizootic lately appeared among the horses on the transport Conemaugh between San Francisco and Hilo, so reports Dr. Lyman, United States veterinary surgeon.

Attorney George W. Davis is circulating a petition among the business men for the appointment of Paul Neumann as "Chief or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court."

Today begins the paid inspection. The voluntary inspectors who have served so faithfully were informed yesterday that their services would be dispensed with for the future.

The machinery of Kerr & Co.'s brick yard was run for a few minutes yesterday. It worked smoothly. Lack of water at the present time keeps the proprietors from beginning regular work.

The formal generator imported by the Hollister Drug Company and tested by the Board of Health, has proven a great success. The action of the formalin vapor on plague bacilli is fatal.

Mrs. J. W. Bergstrom and her sister, Miss Linda Curtis, were passengers for the Coast by the Hongkong Maru yesterday. The ladies are on their way to Newtonville, Mass., for a few months' visit.

The statistics show typhoid fever to be chiefly among the Japanese in this city. Insanitary conditions and certain fermenting and rotting food preparations are supposed to be the cause of the disease appearing particularly in the above race.

Minister Mott-Smith is preparing the biennial report of the Foreign Office, to the next Legislature, relating particularly to the transfer of sovereignty, the settlement of Japanese claims and the re-arrangements required to meet the changed conditions brought about by annexation. The report will be brief but to the point.

Leslie's Weekly for March 3 publishes a picture in an amateur photographers' contest which was first made here about fifteen years ago by J. J. Williams, the well-known professional photographer of Honolulu. The picture is of a luan and is credited to A. W. Barrett of Redlands, California. It was awarded the first prize in the contest. Apparently Barrett got the picture from some dealer, as Williams has sold thousands of them in the past fifteen years. Williams will take steps to expose the fraud.

New Schooner.

News comes from Seattle that one of the largest and finest schooners ever built on the Sound is now being completed by the Hall Bros. at their yard in Port Blakeley. She is to be called the Helene and is owned by parties in Honolulu. She will be commanded by Capt. E. W. Christiansen. Her dimensions and description are as follows: Length, 202.2 feet; beam, 40.2 feet; depth, 15.9 feet; net tonnage, 828; gross tonnage, 950; and in general description is like the schooner Mary E. Foster, built by the same firm. Captain Christiansen is well known here having been in the employ of the Spreckels for many years.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

1900

PEKING MARCH 22

GALIC MARCH 30

HONGKONG MARU APRIL 7

CHINA APRIL 14

DORIC APRIL 24

NIPPON MARU MAY 2

RIO DE JANEIRO MAY 10

AMERICA MARU MAY 26

PEKING JUNE 5

GALIC JUNE 13

HONGKONG MARU JUNE 21

CHINA JUNE 29

DORIC JUNE 29

NIPPON MARU JUNE 29

RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 29

COPTIC JUNE 29

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

1900

HONGKONG MARU MARCH 10

CHINA MARCH 24

DORIC MARCH 31

RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 18

COPTIC APRIL 17

AMERICA MARU APRIL 27

PEKING MAY 3

GALIC MAY 13

HONGKONG MARU MAY 23

CHINA MAY 29

DORIC JUNE 6

NIPPON MARU JUNE 13

RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 22

INCENDIARISM Down Again

Mysterious Fire at the Bishop House.

Nuuanu Valley Residence Totally
Destroyed While the Family
Were Living at Waikiki.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Incendiarism, a rare crime in Honolulu, is suspected in the burning early yesterday morning of the residence of E. Paxton Bishop on Nuuanu avenue just below the Buena Vista hospital. A man has been arrested by the police who is supposed to know something of the origin of the fire. He is held at the station and will be detained until investigation of the attack has been completed.

The Bishop house was completely destroyed, nothing being saved but two tables and two small pictures. The women who came immediately upon being summoned were mere spectators. Not a drop of water was available on account of the emptiness of the Nuuanu reservoirs, and it was too late to

save any of the contents of the home. Nobody was in the house at the time of the fire the bishop family being temporarily domiciled at Waikiki.

Night Watchman Wilhelm Kaufmann of the Puena Vista hospital first discovered the blaze. He was taking his usual hourly rounds when he saw flames and smoke issuing from the house. He roused Acting Steward Ralph Jones and others of the hospital beside Mrs. Waiker, the mother of Mrs. Bishop living in the next house. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were telephoned at Waikiki and the fire department called.

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covering anything. The tables and pictures were gotten out during the minute or so before the fire spread to the entire residence.

Two Japanese servants occupied a small cottage on the grounds and they did not awake until alarmed by the neighbors. It is supposed that the blaze started in a storeroom near the kitchen. A Japanese servant was discharged by the family some time ago and it is said that he expressed ill-will toward them when he left. The house was an old one known as the Boltes' premises and had been occupied formerly by Chief Justice Allen, Augustus Williams and C. Bolte. It was in good

It is cheaper and more EFFECTIVE than any other preparation.

Sprinkled about cesspools, stables and outhouses it will thoroughly disinfect.

It does not lose its strength by coming in contact with the soil, but

It Kills

condition and contained furniture, pictures, etc., the household furnishings of the Bishop family. The pictures saved were especially prized as they were portraits of Charles R. Bishop and the late Judge Lee. The money loss is placed at \$10,000 and there is insurance on the property of over \$6,800. In the Manchester Insurance Company is a policy of \$3,000 on the house and \$1,500 on the furniture while in the Royal Insurance Company is a policy for \$2,300 on the furniture.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to

Germs!

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cure. It is certainly a medicine
 great merit and worth. D. S. Mearkle,
 General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie,
 Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all
 druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
 & Co., Ltd., agents for H I

ried by a naval court appointed by the British Consul in San Francisco, was found guilty of drunkenness and failure to keep the ship in good order, and was fined \$100.

In the Victoria Parliament a resolution of want of confidence in Premier Martin was passed on March 1, and the members of the House walked out in a body. In the excitement the Lieutenant Governor forgot to do what he had come to do—formally prorogue the Legislature

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The Balaise Fire Insurance Company

was admitted to try the Balm of Anker-Pain-Expeller, I said, and gave it, and went great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LOUIS. SWANN, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of the profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr Thomas Brown, Chemist, Llandilo, October 18, 1888, writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my 40th year in business to-day. I remember my father giving me this Balm for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

HAWAII NEWS

Social Hilo Entertains
U. S. Officers.Items of Interest From the Rainy City
With a Spice of Political Advice.

The following news is taken from the Herald of the 8th and the Tribune of the 10th instants:

The reception tendered the officers from the transports Conemaugh and Leelanaw on Friday evening last at the Hilo Hotel by the citizens of Hilo was attended by upwards of two hundred society people and was a grand social success and was considered by those attending to be one of the best ever given here.

The hotel is most appropriately situated and adapted for functions and opportunities for decoration unequalled. On this occasion the committee spared no pains in arranging flags and greens in a manner most attractive to the eye. The hotel was ablaze with electric lights and over the entrance to the lobby hung a large American flag. The colors of Great Britain adorned the wall over the arched entrance to the reception room and in the latter Hawaiian and American flags were artistically draped. Tropical plants, ferns and potted palms were everywhere grouped in abundance. In the ballroom flags were festooned from the four corners to the center column and over the many entrances to the large, large palm branches interwoven with taro leaves were artistically arranged.

The guests were received by Messrs. Wilson, Forrest, Hitchcock, Rice, Ray and Winter and escorted to the reception room and welcomed by the committee of ladies: Mesdames Cruzan, Wilson, Forrest, Baldwin, Winter, Elliot and Misses Harriet C. Hitchcock and Elvira Richardson and introduced to the officers standing near them.

During the reception hour dreamy Hawaiian music was rendered by the quintette club hidden in a bower of stately palms.

The magnificent gowns of the ladies, the dainty dresses of the debutantes, the officers' resplendent in their uniforms, together with the handsome floral decorations of the hotel, formed a bewildering scene that will not soon be forgotten. Manager McDonough's efforts in the banquet line were successful to a marked degree and the reception formed a happy half-hour intermission during the dancing.

The ladies and gentlemen who worked so earnestly to make the affair a success are to be congratulated; they may well rest on their laurels.—Herald.

Advice From Hilo.

It seems to be the general idea that Mr. Dole is to be the first Governor of Hawaii. At least Mr. Dole and his disciples think so; and that is practically the force of the recommendation in the House Bill on Territories reported by Chairman Knox. The governor has a pretty wide range of appointive power and with Mr. Dole at the helm we shall expect to see a clean sweep of the present personnel, beginning with Cooper and Rowell and ending with the last two-spots. Mr. Dole will then doubtless fill the vacant chairs with a well-chosen assortment of statesmen, among whom Hilo will be well represented by its absence, and things will be different from what they used to be, to the man with a good faculty for imagining what isn't so. As nearly as we can make out, after everything is settled and we are fairly launched on our course of American citizenship, we shall be about as well off as we were in the palmiest days of the "Republic," with the additional pleasure of having the reciprocity treaty repealed and paying an export duty on sugar.—Tribune.

To Belt the Island.

Some time before the end of the present month the entire Island of Hawaii will be encircled by a belt of telephone wire, which, when completed, will furnish a most satisfactory service to the whole island. The last section is now being connected from Honolulu to Honokaa—after which, the little inconveniences arising from having only a single line to Hilo, will be removed. Material is now here on vessels in the harbor to construct a new line from Hilo to Laupahoehoe and one from Hilo along the Volcano road for about nineteen miles. This is preparatory work to making a metallic circuit.—Tribune.

Is Home Again.

L. V. Canario, the young son of J. S. Canario, who left school in the States to become a "soger," is home again after a thrilling experience in the Philippines. It will be remembered that the young man enlisted without the consent of his parents and passed through Honolulu with the 32nd United States Infantry just a day before his father went down to intercept him. While in the Philippines young Canario was in five skirmishes receiving a wound in the last one. He received his discharge after being wounded and was sent back to San Francisco. He reached Hilo by the Baxter and does not want any more war.—Herald.

Cook Suicides.

When two days out from San Francisco the cook of the Annie Johnson jumped overboard. Life preservers were thrown to him but he pushed them away. A boat was then lowered but before he could be reached he disappeared. He is believed to have been demented.—Herald.

Riding Party

Miss Harriet C. Hitchcock gave a riding party to some of the officers of the Conemaugh on Thursday last the trip extending to Onomea gulch. The officers were enthusiastic in their admiration of the magnificent tropical scenery in that vicinity. About an hour was

spent at the arch and then with expressions of delight and amid contagious laughter the party returned to town. The officers were of the opinion that the scenery around Hilo was equaled only by the vicinity of the young ladies in the party who were Miss Hitchcock, Miss Eaton, Miss Rice, Hazel Lewis and Miss Sumner.—Herald.

Large Increase.

Port Collector Winter furnishes the Herald with the following figures which show the large increase in value of goods imported to Hilo during January and February last over the same period last year.

	1899	
January	\$ 81,049 77	
February	74,623 42	
	\$155,670 19	
	1900	
January	\$175,820 01	
February	145,892 51	
	\$321,712 52	
Increase	\$166,042 33	—Herald

Recent Arrivals.

The following people have arrived by sailing vessel directly from the Coast during the past week.

By Annie Johnson—A. W. Hobson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Sturgis, Miss G. Maydwell, J. V. Ray, W. Ayers, J. J. Broady.

By Martha Davis—Dr. A. C. Walker and wife, C. G. Woodman and wife, E. Koons, John McAndrews.

By Geo. C. Perkins—C. Reilly, L. Swansen, Henry McDonald, Clarence Martin, Leo Mix, L. J. Benoit, R. J. Grace, Wm. McKeeves, Frank Stevens, S. Lerotio, J. Adams, Elmer Hill, John Allum.

The S. S. Bloemfontein from Seattle brought no passengers.—Tribune.

Death of Portuguese.

Both the Portuguese, who were victims of the explosion caused by their carelessness in tamping giant powder while blasting rock, have died from the results of their injuries. The one supposed to be the least injured died early in the present week, probably as the result of wounds in the abdomen. The other, who suffered the loss of both eyes and an arm suffered from blood poisoning.—Tribune.

Chas. Spencer Fined.

Charles Spencer, the ex-policeman, was tried by Judge Hapai early in the week on the charge of shooting Kahaloello. A verdict of guilty was rendered on Tuesday and Spencer was fined \$100 and costs. The prosecuting witness testified that he had shot himself but expert testimony was adduced to show that this was impossible.—Herald.

News Boiled Down.

Hilo was declared a clean port on Sunday last by the Government physician.

New stump-pullers for Owen & Roberts, Oliaa land-clearing contractors, arrived by the Johnson.

Mrs. Luther Severance gave a tea last Saturday to the ladies who have been sewing for the Hilo Hospital.

The first line of the Kohala-Hilo railway has reached Maulua. A second survey is being run mauka from Honohina.

Mr. Ed. Koons, an expert telephone operator, arrived from San Francisco on the Annie Johnson, to take charge of the telephone office at Waiohinu. Joseph Pritchard, late in charge of the telephone office at Naalehu, has been transferred to the Honokaa office as manager, vice Fred. Clinton, resigned.

There have been four deaths at the Hilo Hospital during the past two weeks against one death during the five months previous. Three of these resulted from injuries caused by accidents.

Mr. W. S. Terry has been confined to the Hilo Hospital for about a week with typhoid fever. He has a very high temperature, and is apparently suffering from a severe attack of this malady.

The new mill at Ookala plantation was turned over to Manager Walker yesterday. Owing to the non-completion of one of the large vacuum pans, the mill will not start grinding for several days.

Between the time of leaving San Francisco and weighing anchor at Hilo the transport Leelanaw lost thirteen animals. Most of the deaths were from pneumonia contracted by the horses during the trip.

The Conemaugh-Leelanaw minstrel show at Spreckels' Hall last Saturday night was a big financial success. John Crosby, who did buck and wing dancing and "coon" singing, carried the entertainment through.

On the whole the people of Hilo are rather sorry that they are too good for a \$12,000 postoffice, and that the Government insists on giving them one costing \$20,000 or nothing; the chances are too much in favor of the "nothing."

The work of refurbishing the Hall church with up-to-date pews adapted to modern theology as well as convenient for the worshippers, has been completed. This adds decidedly to the interior appearance of this old Hawaiian church.

It is quite certain that both the training ship Adams and the Pathfinder will be in Hilo harbor before long. Letters and other things for both vessels have been forwarded here and are in the hands of Mr. Furneaux, the U. S. Consular Agent.

Anton Serrao and sons left quarantine on Sunday last. He says a month in jail could not have been worse than the thirteen days on Cocoanut Island. Mr. Serrao wishes to thank his friends and those who were kind to him during his trouble.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Fuhr met with an accident last week which almost resulted fatally. He fell from a horse and received abrasions to the skin which resulted in lockjaw. He has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

The lowering of the water pipe on upper Watanuene street is now going on, the new ten-inch pipe being put in its place. This will not, of course, do much to increase the present supply, but it will prevent the necessity of digging up the street some time in the next century, when the appropriation for laying the balance of the new pipe is passed.

Captain Storrs of the Leelanaw

thinks that Honolulu is worrying quite unnecessarily over the Government's loss in sending transports to Hilo. He says it may be that certain vessels discharged their animals in three hours but that was due to superior facilities in the equipment of the vessels themselves, rather than to any superiority in external advantages.

An impromptu and quite informal dance took place at the Hilo Hotel on Wednesday evening. Those present were Mesdames Winter, Maydwell, Baldwin, Forrest, Misses Broderick, Rice, Fasset, Eaton and H. Hitchcock, Lieut. Estes, Dr. Black, Mr. Clum of transport Leelanaw, and Messrs. Maydwell, Ragsdale, Winter, Jackson Thompson, W. H. Smith.

Kanakas seem to be afflicted with an epidemic of falling off bridges. During the last week two have taken such a tumble, one at Onomea and the other at the Walluku. To the ordinary man these bridges prove decidedly a safer means of crossing gulches than the old-fashioned method of the country, but they seem to prove a snare and a pitfall to the native Hawaiian.

Miss Elsa Grubbe, who has been matron of the Hilo Hospital since its establishment, received this week a purse of \$500 as a testimonial by the contributors of their approval of her work. The subscriptions were secured without difficulty by Mrs. L. A. Andrews, and the fund will be used by Miss Grubbe upon a vacation trip to the Coast, where she hopes fully to recover her health and strength.

REMY SUCCEEDS WATSON.

Trouble in the Fleet Leads to the Latter's Retirement.

NEW YORK, March 7.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is said that there has been some friction between Rear Admiral Watson and officers of his fleet. Commander E. D. Tausig was summarily detached from the command of the Bennington and ordered home for alleged criticism of the commander in chief, though it is said that Commander Tausig was not insubordinate. There has also been friction between the Rear Admiral and the Bureau of Navigation relative to his chief of staff.

Rear Admiral Watson several months ago desired Commander C. C. Cornwall to act as his chief of staff and assigned him to the duty, but the Department disapproved his action. Only recently the Department ordered Captain Charles M. Thomas to command the Brooklyn. Rear Admiral Watson transferred Captain James M. Forsyth from the Baltimore to the Brooklyn, and, it is said, gave an explanation of his action in compliance with a request made by the Department.

The bachelor officers of the fleet have also complained because the married officers whose wives were in Manila were allowed to remain on shore without procuring permission from the commander in chief one or two nights a week, while the order of the Rear Admiral required the younger unmarried men to be on their ships after 8 or 9 o'clock at night and not to remain on shore without written permission.

Rear Admiral Watson's health was such that he was temporarily relieved from command several months ago, though the fact was not made public. The Baltimore will probably return home under the command of Captain G. F. Wilde, who now commands the Oregon, and who has been two years on the Asiatic station. Captain Thomas will probably be transferred to the Brooklyn and Captain Forsyth to the Oregon. Officers whose tours of duty at sea are about expiring will be brought home in the Baltimore. These changes will not be determined upon until Rear Admiral Remy reaches Manila. He will succeed Watson in command.

NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off?

The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.

Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolulu man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co's drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluitt, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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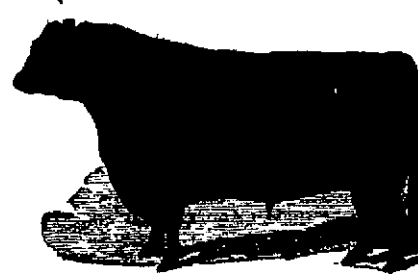
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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